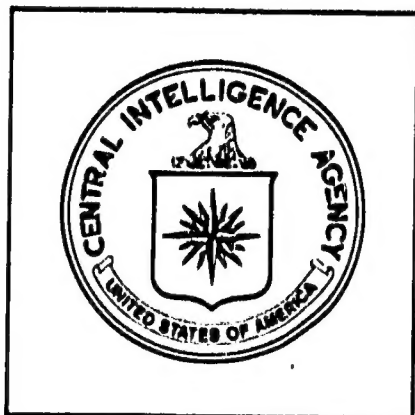


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STAFF NOTES:

Soviet Union Eastern Europe

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SOVIET UNION - EASTERN EUROPE



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Belgrade Edgy on Soviet-Bulgarian Cooperation

The Yugoslavs are once again openly criticizing the Soviets and Bulgaria for their stands on disputed issues involving the two Balkan countries.

The latest target of Yugoslav ire is an article commemorating the 30th anniversary of the "defeat of fascism" by Marshal Yakubovsky, supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact. Yakubovsky's claim that the Soviet army played a key role in organizing all the liberation efforts in Eastern Europe has always sharply offended Belgrade, the more so in this case because it supports a disputed Bulgarian version of the war. Yugoslav journalists are denouncing the Soviet and Bulgarian lines as a deliberate attempt to minimize the extensive Yugoslav and Albanian guerrilla war effort, which received no Soviet support until late in the war.

It is not yet clear how far Belgrade intends to carry its denunciations of the Yakubovsky article. Tito is currently in the Macedonian Republic--which borders on Bulgaria--for talks with local leaders.

The week before Tito's arrival, Macedonian authorities had held a series of meetings to discuss border security in towns adjacent to Bulgaria. The atmosphere thus appears primed for Tito to restate Yugoslav determination to fend off any pressures from this quarter.

Although the dispute over Yakubovsky's article may at first glance appear to be a simple difference in historical viewpoint, it means much

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more to the Yugoslavs, who see in it an explicit
attack on their independent defense and foreign
policies. [REDACTED]

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Yugoslav sensitivities go beyond bruised
pride, ultimately resting on wariness that collu-
sion between Bulgaria and the USSR could pose a
threat to Yugoslav national security. [REDACTED]

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Yugoslavs Protest Assassination
Attempt in Lyons

The Yugoslavs on Sunday delivered diplomatic protests to both the French ambassador in Belgrade and the Foreign Ministry in Paris as a result of the terrorist attack on its vice consul in Lyons the previous day. Belgrade's angry reaction presages a determined effort to persuade France to crack down on Yugoslav emigres.

Belgrade's protest included demands that Paris take the "most vigorous measures" to find and punish the terrorists and hinted that the incident could affect bilateral relations. The Yugoslavs probably hope to convince Paris that it should suppress all anti-Titoist emigres. Similar pressures on the West Germans and the Australians have resulted in the denial of safe haven to a number of emigre-terrorist groups.

A Croat emigre organization, the National Resistance, has claimed responsibility for machine-gunning the Yugoslav diplomat. The National Resistance is a particularly vicious terrorist group that organized both the assassination of the Yugoslav ambassador to Sweden in 1971 and an aerial hijacking that led to the subsequent release of the assassins. The group's leader reportedly [redacted]

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[redacted] The Croat Revolutionary Brotherhood, the organization that led the 1972 guerrilla raid into Yugoslavia, also reportedly has ties to the National Resistance. The Brotherhood's leader [redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted]

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New Socio-Economic
Institute in Leningrad

The USSR Academy of Sciences has announced (in *Vestnik*, No. 2, 1975) the establishment of an Institute of Socio-Economic Problems in Leningrad. The institute's director will be Geliy Nikolayevich Cherkasov, a relative unknown who was previously a professor at the Leningrad Finance Economics Institute. The new institute is being organized from the existing Leningrad "sektors" of the Institute of Philosophy, the Institute of Sociological Research and the Institute of Economics, and the Leningrad branches of the Central Economic-Mathematical Institute and the Institute of the History of Natural Science and Technology. The Institute of Socio-Economic Problems will be subordinate to the Academy's Economics Department, although the Philosophy and Law Department will direct the research which relates to those fields. [REDACTED]

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CHRONOLOGY

March 20 V. I. Dolgikh, Secretary CPSU Central Committee, receives Kwon Hui-Kyong, DPRK Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

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March 23-25 Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov in Argentina where he is received by President Peron.

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March 24 All-union conference is held in Moscow marking the tenth anniversary of the March 1965 plenum on agriculture. Those attending include speakers Party Secretary Kulakov, Belorussian party boss Masherov, and Moldavian party boss Bodyul; Politburo member and Minister of Agriculture Polyansky also attends.

March 25 Gambian President Jawara departs USSR after his official visit.

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Politburo member Kirilenko returns to Moscow from the Italian Communist Party congress.

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Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Gromyko confer with visiting Congo President Ngouabi.

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Czechoslovak Federal Assembly convenes for a two-day meeting; Premier

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Strougal delivers a major speech on domestic and foreign policy. [REDACTED]

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March 25-28

Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov in Peru where he signs long-term economic cooperation and cultural agreements. [REDACTED]

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March 26

President Podgorny, First Deputy Premier Mazurov, and Foreign Minister Gromyko confer with visiting Congo President Ngouabi. [REDACTED]

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East German Politburo member Warnke dies. [REDACTED]

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Diplomatic sources in Phnom Penh report that the Soviet embassy there is closing down. [REDACTED]

25X1

Moscow police harass several hundred Jews attending the Passover service at the city's only synagogue. [REDACTED]

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US, USSR, and UK deposit their instruments of ratification of the convention curbing the development and stockpiling of biological weapons, an action which will permit the convention to enter into force. [REDACTED]

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First group of East German workers for the Orenburg pipeline project departs for the USSR. [REDACTED]

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East German-Austrian consular agreement signed in East Berlin. [REDACTED]

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Bulgarian National Assembly ends a two-day session which features a lengthy "accountability report" delivered by Premier Stanko Todorov. [REDACTED]

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March 27

Yugoslav airlines commences spring charter flights to and from New York; the government in Belgrade fears a possible hijacking by emigres. [REDACTED]

25X1

Congolese President Ngouabi concludes talks at the Kremlin. Agreements were signed on cooperation in the economic, technical and mining areas. [REDACTED]

25X1

Yugoslav Minister of Defense Ljubicic arrives in Libya. [REDACTED]

25X1

Guyana's Prime Minister Burnham concludes Romanian visit. [REDACTED]

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Meeting of CEMA planning commission opens in Moscow. [REDACTED]

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March 28

M. V. Tolstikov, Soviet Ambassador to PRC, delivers official message to Norodom Sihanouk stating that USSR recognizes only GRUNC as the legal government of Cambodia. [REDACTED]

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Yugoslav Party Secretary Kurtovic holds talks on ideology with Ceausescu in Bucharest. [REDACTED]

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March 29

Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov begins an official visit to Cuba. [REDACTED]

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Moscow police again harass Passover service in Moscow synagogue. [REDACTED]

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March 29-30 Artists show in seven apartments unconventional paintings by 100 of their fellows from Moscow, Leningrad, Tbilisi, Alma Ata, and the Ukraine. [REDACTED]

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March 30 Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Nedev arrives in Romania for official talks. [REDACTED]

March 31 Politburo member Shelepin arrives in London, two days early, for talks with British Trade Union leaders. [REDACTED]

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Two Jews sentenced in Moscow to five years exile for pro-emigration demonstration. [REDACTED]

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Dissident writer Anatoly Marchenko sentenced to four years exile, ostensibly for parole violation. [REDACTED]

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Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi meets with the Soviet Ambassador to Cairo, Vladimir Polyakov, discussing the Mideast situation in the wake of the failure of Secretary Kissinger's latest mission. [REDACTED]

25X1

Yugoslav-Soviet economic protocol signed in Moscow. [REDACTED]

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East German First Deputy Premier and Politburo member Mittag begins a visit to Bulgaria. [REDACTED]

25X1

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gonzalo Facio ends a six-day official visit to Romania. [REDACTED]

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FUTURE EVENTS

April 5 Polish Ambassador to Czechoslovakia
Motyka to return home to take charge
of cultural affairs for the party.

April 6 Romanian Minister of Heavy Machinery
Avram to begin a two-week, official
visit to the US.

April 7 Czechoslovak Federal Assembly
president Indra to begin a one-week,
official visit to Iran.

US Postal Service delegation to begin
a one-week, official visit to the
USSR.

April 9

UN Secretary General Waldheim to make
an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

April 10 US-Soviet commercial commission to
convene in Moscow for a two-day
meeting with Treasury Secretary
Simon on hand.

April 18 Communist-front World Peace Council
to convene a three-day meeting in
East Berlin on European security
and the "struggle against Fascism."

April 22 Communist-front World Peace Council
to convene in Copenhagen to consider

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developments in Chile and Vietnam.

late April

Vice Chairman Saddam Hussayn of Iraq may visit Moscow.

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PLO leader Yasir Arafat may visit Moscow.

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May 9

USSR and its allies to mark their observance of the 30th anniversary of V-E Day. Yugoslav V-E Day parade to feature new armaments.

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May 14

Warsaw Pact member-states to observe the 20th anniversary of its formation.

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